

=> file medline biosis caplus  
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:06:34 ON 16 SEP 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:06:34 ON 16 SEP 2003

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:06:34 ON 16 SEP 2003

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=> s librar? and nucleus and dnase# and deprotein?

L1 0 LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE# AND DEPROTEIN?

=> s librar? and nucleus and dnase#

L2 40 LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE#

=> s librar? and (chromatin or nucleus) and dnase#

L3 63 LIBRAR? AND (CHROMATIN OR NUCLEUS) AND DNASE#

=> s l3 and deprotein?

L4 1 L3 AND DEPROTEIN?

=> d bib ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2003:532233 CAPLUS

DN 139:80305

TI Methods of detecting possible regulatory elements in **chromatin**  
and the construction of sequence databases for bioinformatic analysis of  
these sequence

IN Wolffe, Alan P.; Urnov, Fyodor; Guschin, Dmitry; Collingwood, Trevor; Li,  
Xiao-Yong; Johnstone, Brian; Wolffe, Elizabeth J.

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 83 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 844,501.  
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003129603	A1	20030710	US 2001-83682	20011024
	US 2002081603	A1	20020627	US 2001-844501	20010427
PRAI	US 2000-200590P	P	20000428		
	US 2000-214674P	P	20000627		
	US 2000-228556P	P	20000828		
	US 2001-844501	A2	20010427		

AB Methods for the identification, isolation and characterization of  
regulatory DNA sequences in a cell of interest are provided. Also  
provided are **libraries** of regulatory sequences obtained  
according to the methods, and databases comprising collections of  
regulatory sequences for a particular cell of interest. In addn., various  
uses for the regulatory sequences so obtained, and uses for the databases  
of regulatory sequences, are provided. In particular, the design of  
regulatory proteins binding these sites is described. Also disclosed are  
computer systems and computer program products for utilizing the databases  
to conduct various genetic analyses, and uses of accessible regulatory  
sequences in the design of vectors bearing transgenes. In one method,  
possible regulatory sequences are assumed to be exposed for transcription

factor binding in **chromatin** and so may be methylated by a methylase. After methylation, the DNA is **deproteinized** and digested with a methylation sensitive restriction endonuclease. Methylated DNA is then purified, e.g. by size fractionation or by capture with a methylated DNA-specific antibody and cloned. Other methods include cloning sequences flanked by AT-rich sequences and the identification of sequences contg. acetylated histone H3.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:06:24 ON 16 SEP 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:06:34 ON 16 SEP 2003

L1 0 S LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE# AND DEPROTEIN?  
L2 40 S LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE#  
L3 63 S LIBRAR? AND (CHROMATIN OR NUCLEUS) AND DNASE#  
L4 1 S L3 AND DEPROTEIN?

=> dup rem l3

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L5 41 DUP REM L3 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-41 ti

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Use of nuclease hypersensitive sites in the analysis of **chromatin** structure

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Methods of detecting possible regulatory elements in **chromatin** and the construction of sequence databases for bioinformatic analysis of these sequence

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI POZ domain transcription factor, FBI-1, represses transcription of ADH5/FDH by interacting with the zinc finger and interfering with DNA binding activity of Sp1.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Transcriptional regulation of aromatase expression in human breast tissue.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Methods of identifying potential regulatory sequences for use in databases for development of targeted expression systems

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Granzyme A activates an endoplasmic reticulum-associated caspase-independent nuclease to induce single-stranded DNA nicks.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Identification of a novel low-temperature-response element in the promoter of the barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L) gene blt101.1.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Phage display selection of a peptide **DNase** II inhibitor that enhances gene delivery.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Identification and characterization of basal and cyclic AMP response elements in the promoter of the rat GTP cyclohydrolase I gene.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Isolation and characterization of a gene encoding human Kruppel-like factor 5 (IKLF): binding to the CAAT/GT box of the mouse lactoferrin gene promoter

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

TI Proteins recognized by antibodies against isolated cytological heterochromatin from rat liver cells change their localization between cell species and between stages of mitosis (interphase vs metaphase).

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Characterization of FEN-1 from *Xenopus laevis*. cDNA cloning and role in DNA metabolism.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI The cloning and expression of human deoxyribonuclease II. A possible role in apoptosis.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Characterization of a nuclear deformed epidermal autoregulatory factor-1 (DEAF-1)-related (NUDR) transcriptional regulator protein

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Regulation of mouse colony-stimulating factor-1 gene promoter activity by AP1 and cellular nucleic acid-binding protein.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI cDNA cloning of human **DNase** .gamma.: chromosomal localization of its gene and enzymic properties of recombinant protein

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

TI Homocitrate synthase is located in the **nucleus** in the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Cross-reactivity of anti-nDNA antibodies with nuclear envelope proteins. Isolation of a cDNA encoding the 70 kDa annular protein recognized by autoantibodies from patients with systemic lupus erythematosus.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI The human growth hormone gene is regulated by a multicomponent locus control region.

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Cloning and characterization of the mouse glucokinase gene locus and identification of distal liver-specific **DNase** I hypersensitive sites.

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Genomic organisation and expression of mouse deoxyribonuclease I.

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Lactoferrin gene promoter in human and mouse. Analogous and dissimilar characteristics.

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN

TI Cloning of a DNA binding protein that is a tyrosine kinase substrate and recognizes an upstream initiator-like sequence in the promoter of the preprodynorphin gene.

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

TI Nuclear dot antigens may specify transcriptional domains in the **nucleus**.

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Molecular cloning and expression of hctB encoding a strain-variant chlamydial histone-like protein with DNA-binding activity.

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Characterization of the **DNase** I hypersensitive site 3' of the human beta globin gene domain.

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5  
 TI Analysis of cell specific transcription of the human cone transducin alpha subunit gene.

L5 ANSWER 28 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6  
 TI Nuclear localization of a double-stranded RNA-binding protein encoded by the vaccinia virus E3L gene.

L5 ANSWER 29 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 TI .beta.-Heterochromatin in Drosophila: molecular organization and functioning. Characterization of the DNA sequence from the D. melanogaster proximal .beta.-heterochromatin associated with the nuclear envelope

L5 ANSWER 30 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI At least three promoters direct expression of the mouse glucocorticoid receptor gene.

L5 ANSWER 31 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7  
 TI The NUF1 gene encodes an essential coiled-coil related protein that is a potential component of the yeast nucleoskeleton.

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8  
 TI Synaptonemal complexes from **DNase**-treated rat pachytene chromosomes contain (GT)n and LINE/SINE sequences.

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9  
 TI Rabbit lung surfactant protein A gene: identification of a lung-specific **DNase** I hypersensitive site.

L5 ANSWER 34 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Identification and characterization of the GC-rich and cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate (cAMP)-inducible promoter of the type II beta cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulatory subunit gene.

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI The E-cadherin promoter: functional analysis of a G.C-rich region and an epithelial cell-specific palindromic regulatory element.

L5 ANSWER 36 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Isolation and characterization of the genomic human CD7 gene: structural similarity with the murine Thy-1 gene.

L5 ANSWER 37 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10  
 TI Sequence conservation and structural organization of the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase promoter in mice and humans.

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI **Chromatin** structures of the rat tyrosine aminotransferase gene relate to the function of its cis-acting elements.

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Localization and characterization of the **DNase** I-hypersensitive site II (HS II) enhancer. A critical regulatory element within the beta-globin locus-activating region.

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11  
TI Mapping of B cell epitopes on small nuclear ribonucleoproteins that react with human autoantibodies as well as with experimentally-induced mouse monoclonal antibodies.

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 12  
TI Hybridization of nuclear matrix attached deoxyribonucleic acid fragments.

=> d 20, 26 bib ab

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 96121387 MEDLINE  
DN 96121387 PubMed ID: 8575768  
TI Cloning and characterization of the mouse glucokinase gene locus and identification of distal liver-specific **DNase I** hypersensitive sites.  
AU Postic C; Niswender K D; Decaux J F; Parsa R; Shelton K D; Gouhot B; Pettepher C C; Granner D K; Girard J; Magnuson M A  
CS Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37232, USA.  
NC DK42502 (NIDDK)  
DK42612 (NIDDK)  
SO GENOMICS, (1995 Oct 10) 29 (3) 740-50.  
Journal code: 8800135. ISSN: 0888-7543.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
OS GENBANK-L41629; GENBANK-L41631  
EM 199603  
ED Entered STN: 19960321  
Last Updated on STN: 19960321  
Entered Medline: 19960314  
AB We cloned and characterized an 83-kb fragment of mouse genomic DNA containing the entire glucokinase (GK) gene. The 11 exons of the gene span a total distance of 49 kb, with exons 1 beta and 1L being separated by 35 kb. A total of 25,266 bp of DNA sequence information was determined: from approximately -9.2 to approximately +15 kb (24,195 bp), relative to the hepatocyte transcription start site, and from -335 to +736 bp (1071 bp), relative to the transcription start site in beta cells. These sequences revealed that mouse GK is > 94% identical to rat and human GK. Mouse hepatic GK mRNA is regulated by fasting and refeeding, as also occurs in the rat. Alignment of the upstream and downstream promoter regions of the mouse, rat, and human genes revealed several evolutionarily conserved regions that may contribute to transcriptional regulation. However, fusion gene studies in transgenic mice indicate that the conserved regions near the transcription start site in hepatocytes are themselves not sufficient for position-independent expression in liver. Analysis of the **chromatin** structure of a 48-kb region of the mouse gene using **DNase I** revealed eight liver-specific hypersensitive sites whose locations ranged from 0.1 to 36 kb upstream of the liver transcription start site. The availability of a single, contiguous DNA fragment containing the entire mouse GK gene should allow further studies of cell-specific expression of GK to be performed.

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 41 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 93257703 MEDLINE  
DN 93257703 PubMed ID: 8490185  
TI Characterization of the **DNase I** hypersensitive site 3' of the human beta globin gene domain.  
AU Fleenor D E; Kaufman R E  
CS Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

NC 5-R01-DK38699 (NIDDK)  
P60-HL28391 (NHLBI)  
SO BLOOD, (1993 May 15) 81 (10) 2781-90.  
Journal code: 7603509. ISSN: 0006-4971.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
EM 199306  
ED Entered STN: 19930625  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19930611  
AB The members of the human beta globin gene family are flanked by strong **DNase** I hypersensitive sites. The collection of sites 5' to the epsilon globin gene is able to confer high levels of expression of linked globin genes, but a function has not been assigned to the site 3' to the beta globin gene (3'HS1). Our analysis of this **DNase** I super hypersensitive site shows that the region is composed of multiple **DNase** I sites. By examination of the DNA sequence, we have determined that the region is very A/T-rich and contains topoisomerase II recognition sequences, as well as several consensus binding motifs for GATA-1 and AP-1/NF-E2. Gel mobility shift assays indicate that the region can interact in vitro with GATA-1 and AP-1/NF-E2, and functional studies show that the region serves as a scaffold attachment region in both erythroid and nonerythroid cell lines. Whereas many of the physical features of 3'HS1 are shared by 5'HS2 (a component of the 5' locus control region), transient expression studies show that 3' HS1 does not share the erythroid-specific enhancer activity exhibited by 5'HS2.

=> d 5 bib ab

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:816890 CAPLUS  
DN 135:353715  
TI Methods of identifying potential regulatory sequences for use in databases for development of targeted expression systems  
IN Wolffe, Alan; Urnov, Fyodor; Guschin, Dmitry; Collingwood, Trevor; Li, Xiao-Yong; Johnstone, Brian  
PA Sangamo Biosciences, Inc., USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 162 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001083732	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US40617	20010427
	WO 2001083732	A3	20020606		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU	2001055870	A5	20011112	AU 2001-55870	20010427
GB	2365011	A1	20020213	GB 2001-10427	20010427
EP	1276860	A2	20030122	EP 2001-929084	20010427
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			

PRAI US 2000-200590P P 20000428  
US 2000-214674P P 20000627  
US 2000-228556P P 20000828  
WO 2001-US40617 W 20010427

AB Methods and compns. for the identification, isolation and characterization of regulatory DNA sequences in a cell of interest are provided. Also provided are **libraries** of regulatory sequences obtained according to the methods, and databases comprising collections of regulatory sequences for a particular cell of interest. In addn., various uses for the regulatory sequences so obtained, and uses for the databases of regulatory sequences, are provided. Also disclosed are computer systems and computer program products for utilizing the databases to conduct various genetic analyses, and uses of accessible regulatory sequences in the design of vectors bearing transgenes.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:06:24 ON 16 SEP 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:06:34 ON 16 SEP 2003

L1 0 S LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE# AND DEPROTEIN?  
L2 40 S LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE#  
L3 63 S LIBRAR? AND (CHROMATIN OR NUCLEUS) AND DNASE#  
L4 1 S L3 AND DEPROTEIN?  
L5 41 DUP REM L3 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s hypersensitiv? and librar?

L6 754 HYPERSENSITIV? AND LIBRAR?

=> s hypersensitiv? (11a) librar?

L7 64 HYPERSENSITIV? (11A) LIBRAR?

=> dup rem l7

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7

L8 29 DUP REM L7 (35 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-29 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Use of nuclease hypersensitive sites in the analysis of chromatin structure

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 1

TI Three pathogen-inducible genes encoding lipid transfer protein from pepper are differentially activated by pathogens, abiotic, and environmental stresses.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

TI Differential expression of genes encoding calmodulin-binding proteins in response to bacterial pathogens and inducers of defense responses.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 3

TI Peanut allergens and methods.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 4

TI A gene encoding stellacyanin is induced in Capsicum annuum by pathogens, methyl jasmonate, abscisic acid, wounding, drought and salt stress.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Generation of a genome-wide **library** of regulatory sequences through the use of a novel DNase **hypersensitive** site cloning procedure.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5  
 TI The novel BLM3 gene encodes a protein that protects against lethal effects of oxidative damage.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 6  
 TI Expression of pepper cyclophilin gene is differentially regulated during the pathogen infection and abiotic stress conditions.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7  
 TI Specific localization of transcription factors in the chromatin of mouse mature spermatozoa.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8  
 TI Isolation, partial sequencing, and expression of pathogenesis-related cDNA genes from pepper leaves infected by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 9  
 TI Pepper gene encoding a basic beta-1,3-glucanase is differentially expressed in pepper tissues upon pathogen infection and ethephon or methyl jasmonate treatment.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10  
 TI KNR4, a suppressor of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* cwh mutants, is involved in the transcriptional control of chitin synthase genes.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Cloning of tobacco genes that elicit the hypersensitive response.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11  
 TI The *sodA* gene of *Haemophilus ducreyi* encodes a hydrogen peroxide-inhibitable superoxide dismutase.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 TI Cloning, nucleotide and amino acid sequences, and immunoassays of peanut allergens causing hypersensitivity

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 12  
 TI A region in the CD8 gene locus that directs expression to the mature CD8 T cell subset in transgenic mice.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 13  
 TI The role of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CCC1 gene in the homeostasis of manganese ions.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 TI Peanut hypersensitivity: IgE binding characteristics of a recombinant Ara h I protein

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 14  
 TI Recombinant peanut allergen Ara h I expression and IgE binding in patients with peanut hypersensitivity.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 15  
 TI Irreversible repression of DNA synthesis in Fanconi anemia cells is alleviated by the product of a novel cyclin-related gene.



L8 ANSWER 21 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Isolation, identification, and characterization of clones encoding antigens responsible for peanut hypersensitivity.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 TI Process for the preparation of immunogens or diagnostic reagents

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 16  
 TI Cloning, expression, and primary structure of *Metapenaeus ensis* tropomyosin, the major heat-stable shrimp allergen.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 17  
 TI Mutations in LIS1 (ERG6) gene confer increased sodium and lithium uptake in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 18  
 TI DNA sequence variation and phylogenetic relationships among strains of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* inferred from restriction site maps and restriction fragment length polymorphism.

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 19  
 TI Cloning and sequencing of the gene encoding the large subunit of glutathione synthetase of *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 20  
 TI Genetic tagging, cloning, and DNA sequence of the *Synechococcus* sp. strain PCC 7942 gene (gnd) encoding 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 29 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI [**Hypersensitivity** to *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* in librarians].  
 Preosjetljivost knjiznicara na *D. pteronyssinus*.

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 TI Literature Search No. 72-3: National **Library** of Medicine. Air Pollution Effects With Emphasis on **Hypersensitivity**, January 1970 through February 1973

=> d 6 bib ab

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2002:607213 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200200607213  
 TI Generation of a genome-wide **library** of regulatory sequences through the use of a novel DNase **hypersensitive** site cloning procedure.

AU Crawford, G. E. (1); Holt, I. (1); Robbins, C. M. (1); Moses, T. (1); Wolfsberg, T. G. (1); Collins, F. S. (1)  
 CS (1) NHGRI, NIH, Bethesda, MD USA  
 SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (October, 2002) Vol. 71, No. 4 Supplement, pp. 334. <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/AJHG/home.html>. print.  
 Meeting Info.: 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics Baltimore, MD, USA October 15-19, 2002 American Society of Human Genetics  
 . ISSN: 0002-9297.

DT Conference  
 LA English

=> d his

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:06:34 ON 16 SEP 2003

L1 0 S LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE# AND DEPROTEIN?  
L2 40 S LIBRAR? AND NUCLEUS AND DNASE#  
L3 63 S LIBRAR? AND (CHROMATIN OR NUCLEUS) AND DNASE#  
L4 1 S L3 AND DEPROTEIN?  
L5 41 DUP REM L3 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L6 754 S HYPERSENSITIV? AND LIBRAR?  
L7 64 S HYPERSENSITIV? (11A) LIBRAR?  
L8 29 DUP REM L7 (35 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s Dnase# (5a) hypersensitiv? and librar?  
L9 50 DNASE# (5A) HYPERSENSITIV? AND LIBRAR?

=> dup rem l9  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9  
L10 27 DUP REM L9 (23 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-27 ti

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Methods of detecting possible regulatory elements in chromatin and the construction of sequence databases for bioinformatic analysis of these sequence

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Generation of a genome-wide **library** of regulatory sequences through the use of a novel **DNase hypersensitive** site cloning procedure.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Methods of identifying potential regulatory sequences for use in databases for development of targeted expression systems

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI cDNA cloning and function analysis of two novel erythroid differentiation related genes

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1  
TI A single 3' alpha hs1,2 enhancer in the rabbit IgH locus.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Identification and characterization of a conserved erythroid-specific enhancer located in intron 8 of the human 5-aminolevulinate synthase 2 gene.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2  
TI Cloning and characterization of a novel sequence-specific single-stranded-DNA-binding protein.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3  
TI A CD8 genomic fragment that directs subset-specific expression of CD8 in transgenic mice.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4  
TI Binding of a novel host factor to the pT181 plasmid replication enhancer.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5  
TI A region in the CD8 gene locus that directs expression to the mature CD8 T cell subset in transgenic mice.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6

TI Characterization of the promoter of human adipocyte hormone-sensitive lipase.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Molecular cloning and characterization on the far upstream area of the chicken alpha-globin gene domain including apparent regulatory element of the domain level.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7  
 TI Genomic regions regulating imprinting and insulin-like growth factor-II promoter 3 activity in transgenics: novel enhancer and silencer elements.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8  
 TI Identification of tissue-specific **DNase I hypersensitive** sites in the rabbit flavin-containing monooxygenase form 2 gene.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI The human growth hormone gene is regulated by a multicomponent locus control region.

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Cloning and characterization of the mouse glucokinase gene locus and identification of distal liver-specific **DNase I hypersensitive** sites.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 TI Cloning and characterization of the 5' flanking sequences of CD2 gene

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Characterization of the **DNase I hypersensitive** site 3' of the human beta globin gene domain.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9  
 TI Analysis of cell specific transcription of the human cone transducin alpha subunit gene.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI At least three promoters direct expression of the mouse glucocorticoid receptor gene.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10  
 TI Rabbit lung surfactant protein A gene: identification of a lung-specific **DNase I hypersensitive** site.

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Isolation and characterization of the genomic human CD7 gene: structural similarity with the murine Thy-1 gene.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11  
 TI An inducible nuclear factor binds to a growth hormone-regulated gene.

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 12  
 TI Sequence conservation and structural organization of the glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase promoter in mice and humans.

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Chromatin structures of the rat tyrosine aminotransferase gene relate to the function of its cis-acting elements.

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
 TI Localization and characterization of the **DNase I-hypersensitive** site II (HS II) enhancer. A critical regulatory element within the beta-globin locus-activating region.

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 13  
TI Unusual DNA sequences located within the promoter region and the first  
intron of the chicken pro-alpha 1(I) collagen gene.

=> d 14 bib ab

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8  
AN 97023465 MEDLINE  
DN 97023465 PubMed ID: 8869825  
TI Identification of tissue-specific **DNase I hypersensitive**  
sites in the rabbit flavin-containing monooxygenase form 2 gene.  
AU Shehin-Johnson S E; Palmer K C; Hines R N  
CS Department of Pharmacology, Wayne State University School of Medicine,  
Detroit, MI 48201-1998, USA.  
NC CA22453 (NCI)  
CA53106 (NCI)  
ES006639 (NIEHS)  
+  
SO DRUG METABOLISM AND DISPOSITION, (1996 Aug) 24 (8) 891-8.  
Journal code: 9421550. ISSN: 0090-9556.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199701  
ED Entered STN: 19970219  
Last Updated on STN: 19970219  
Entered Medline: 19970121  
AB Previous studies demonstrated that the flavin-containing monooxygenases  
(FMO) are expressed in a tissue-specific manner. To begin an elucidation  
of mechanisms regulating this expression pattern, genomic clones for  
rabbit FMO2 were isolated and characterized. Two clones were isolated  
from a lambda EMBL3 genomic **library** and shown to span  
approximately 30 kilobase pairs but to contain only about 800 base pairs  
of coding information. Primer extension analysis was used to map the  
transcription start site, extending the previously published cDNA sequence  
by 17 base pairs. The FMO2 promoter does not utilize a classical TATA  
box, nor are HTF islands present (DNA domains rich in cleavable sites for  
5-methyl-cytidine/guanosine-sensitive restriction enzymes). Rather,  
homology with promoters controlled by initiator elements is observed.  
Previous studies demonstrated FMO2 expression in rabbit pulmonary Clara  
and type II cells [Overby, Nishio, Lawton, Plopper, and Philpot: Exp.  
Lung Res. 18, 131, (1992)]. In the present study, a highly enriched  
Clara/type II cell population was prepared, and the FMO2 gene was analyzed  
for **DNase I-hypersensitive** and methylated regions.  
These data were then contrasted with those obtained from a similar  
analysis of the nonexpressed, hepatocyte FMO2 gene. No difference in the  
methylation status was observed. However, Clara/type II cell-specific  
**DNase I-hypersensitive** sites are located within the  
promoter region of the FMO2 gene. Thus, tissue-specific transcription  
factors likely are more prominent than methylation in regulating FMO2  
expression. Consistent with this observation, both polyomavirus enhancer  
activator 3 (E26 transformation specific) and thyroid transcription factor  
1 consensus sequences are present within the tissue-specific **DNase**  
**I-hypersensitive** domain.

=> d 16, 21 bib ab

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 96121387 MEDLINE

DN 96121387 PubMed ID: 8575768  
 TI Cloning and characterization of the mouse glucokinase gene locus and identification of distal liver-specific **DNase I hypersensitive** sites.  
 AU Postic C; Niswender K D; Decaux J F; Parsa R; Shelton K D; Gouhot B; Pettepher C C; Granner D K; Girard J; Magnuson M A  
 CS Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37232, USA.  
 NC DK42502 (NIDDK)  
 NC DK42612 (NIDDK)  
 SO GENOMICS, (1995 Oct 10) 29 (3) 740-50.  
 Journal code: 8800135. ISSN: 0888-7543.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 OS GENBANK-L41629; GENBANK-L41631  
 EM 199603  
 ED Entered STN: 19960321  
 Last Updated on STN: 19960321  
 Entered Medline: 19960314  
 AB We cloned and characterized an 83-kb fragment of mouse genomic DNA containing the entire glucokinase (GK) gene. The 11 exons of the gene span a total distance of 49 kb, with exons 1 beta and 1L being separated by 35 kb. A total of 25,266 bp of DNA sequence information was determined: from approximately -9.2 to approximately +15 kb (24,195 bp), relative to the hepatocyte transcription start site, and from -335 to +736 bp (1071 bp), relative to the transcription start site in beta cells. These sequences revealed that mouse GK is > 94% identical to rat and human GK. Mouse hepatic GK mRNA is regulated by fasting and refeeding, as also occurs in the rat. Alignment of the upstream and downstream promoter regions of the mouse, rat, and human genes revealed several evolutionarily conserved regions that may contribute to transcriptional regulation. However, fusion gene studies in transgenic mice indicate that the conserved regions near the transcription start site in hepatocytes are themselves not sufficient for position-independent expression in liver. Analysis of the chromatin structure of a 48-kb region of the mouse gene using **DNase I** revealed eight liver-specific **hypersensitive** sites whose locations ranged from 0.1 to 36 kb upstream of the liver transcription start site. The availability of a single, contiguous DNA fragment containing the entire mouse GK gene should allow further studies of cell-specific expression of GK to be performed.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10  
 AN 92312742 MEDLINE  
 DN 92312742 PubMed ID: 1616051  
 TI Rabbit lung surfactant protein A gene: identification of a lung-specific **DNase I hypersensitive** site.  
 AU Chen Q; Boggaram V; Mendelson C R  
 CS Department of Biochemistry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas 75235-9038.  
 NC HD-13912 (NICHD)  
 SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, (1992 Jun) 262 (6 Pt 1) L662-71.  
 Journal code: 0370511. ISSN: 0002-9513.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199207  
 ED Entered STN: 19920807  
 Last Updated on STN: 20021218  
 Entered Medline: 19920729  
 AB Expression of the gene encoding pulmonary surfactant protein A, SP-A, is

lung specific and developmentally and hormonally regulated. Previously, we observed that SP-A gene transcription is initiated in fetal rabbit lung after day 21 of gestation and reaches maximal levels by day 28. In the present study, a cDNA specific for rabbit SP-A was used to isolate the SP-A gene from a rabbit genomic library. A 7.6-kb fragment containing the entire structural gene and approximately 380 bp of 5'-flanking DNA was isolated and characterized. The transcription initiation site, mapped by primer extension analysis, was localized 23 bp downstream of a putative TATA element. The structural gene is composed of five exons and four introns. The first exon encodes the 5'-untranslated region of the mRNA; the translation initiation site is in exon II, and exon V contains the two polyadenylation sites that give rise to the 2.0- and 3.0-kb species of SP-A mRNA. A potential adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cAMP)-regulatory element (CRE) was identified at -261 bp, and sequences with homology to glucocorticoid-regulatory element (GRE) half-sites were found at -150 and -190 bp upstream of the transcription initiation site and within the first intron. A **DNase I hypersensitive** site was identified in genomic DNA isolated from 21- and 28-day fetal and adult rabbit lung tissues. This site was mapped within the 5'-flanking region of the SP-A gene, at approximately -80 to -180 bp upstream of the transcription initiation site. The absence of this hypersensitive site in genomic DNA of liver, kidney, and heart tissues suggests that altered chromatin structure may serve a role in lung-specific SP-A gene expression. The presence of this tissue-specific **DNase I hypersensitive** site in lung nuclei from 21-day gestational age fetal rabbits suggests that the SP-A gene may exist in an accessible conformation prior to the time of transcription initiation.

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=> d 4, 8, 10, 12 bib ab

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L10 ANSWER 4 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:378317 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:113102  
 TI cDNA cloning and function analysis of two novel erythroid differentiation related genes  
 AU Wang, Xin; Wang, Duncheng; Chen, Xing; Hu, Meiru; Wang, Jian'an; Li, Yan; Guo, Ning; Shen, Beifen  
 CS Beijing Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Beijing, 100850, Peop. Rep. China  
 SO Science in China, Series C: Life Sciences (2001), 44(1), 99-105  
 CODEN: SCCLFO; ISSN: 1006-9305  
 PB Science in China Press

DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Our previous studies showed that some nuclear proteins that were expressed esp. during terminal differentiation of erythroid cells might interact directly or indirectly with HS2 (**DNase I-hypersensitive** site 2) sequence to form the HS2-protein complexes, and thus play an important role in the globin gene regulation and erythroid differentiation. Monoclonal antibodies against the nuclear proteins of terminal differentiated erythroid cells, including intermediate and late erythroblasts of human fetal liver and hemin induced K562 cells, were prepd. by hybridoma technique. The monoclonal antibodies were used to screen .lambda.-gt11 human cDNA expression **library** of fetal liver in order to obtain the relevant cDNA clones. Two pos. clones were selected and named edrf1 and edrf2, representing erythroid differentiation related factor 1 and 2. The two partial cDNA clones were sequenced, and showed homol. to two cDNA sequences from GenBank (AF040247 and AF040248). Both edrf1 and edrf2 genes were expressed differentially in K562 cells and hemin-induced K562 cells. The evidence suggested that both edrf1 and edrf2 were involved in erythroid differentiation. We investigated the expression pattern of edrf1 and edrf2 by RT-PCR technique. The results of RT-PCR suggested that edrf1 and edrf2 might play a crit. role in early stage of organ development and histol. differentiation. Edrf1 and edrf2 might start the program of erythroid development, and also regulate the development of erythroid tissue and the expression of globin gene at different stage of the development.

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L10 ANSWER 8 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3  
 AN 97272144 MEDLINE  
 DN 97272144 PubMed ID: 9126989  
 TI A CD8 genomic fragment that directs subset-specific expression of CD8 in transgenic mice.  
 AU Hostert A; Tolaini M; Festenstein R; McNeill L; Malissen B; Williams O; Zamoyiska R; Kioussis D  
 CS Laboratory of Molecular Immunology, National Institute for Medical Research, London, United Kingdom.  
 SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1997 May 1) 158 (9) 4270-81.  
 Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
 EM 199705  
 ED Entered STN: 19970602  
 Last Updated on STN: 19970602  
 Entered Medline: 19970519  
 AB Helper and cytotoxic T cell subsets require the expression of different coreceptors (CD4 and CD8, respectively) for their development and function. We have cloned the CD8 gene locus from genomic cosmid and P1 **libraries** and analyzed the region around the CD8alpha and CD8beta genes for gene expression regulatory elements. **DNase I** (**DNase I**) **hypersensitivity** analysis of 80 kb in the CD8 locus identified four clusters of putative regulatory regions, three of which are thymocyte specific. Transgenic mice carrying the cloned CD8alphabeta genomic locus and containing the identified **DNase I-hypersensitive** site clusters express the transgenic CD8 in a developmentally regulated, tissue-specific, and CD8 T cell subset-specific manner.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 27 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5  
 AN 1998014596 MEDLINE  
 DN 98014596 PubMed ID: 9354473

TI A region in the CD8 gene locus that directs expression to the mature CD8 T cell subset in transgenic mice.  
 AU Hostert A; Tolaini M; Roderick K; Harker N; Norton T; Kioussis D  
 CS Division of Molecular Immunology, National Institute for Medical Research, The Ridgeway, London, England.  
 SO IMMUNITY, (1997 Oct) 7 (4) 525-36.  
 Journal code: 9432918. ISSN: 1074-7613.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS  
 EM 199711  
 ED Entered STN: 19971224  
 Last Updated on STN: 19971224  
 Entered Medline: 19971121  
 AB The coreceptors CD4 and CD8 play a crucial role during thymocyte development and T cell effector function, and their expression is developmentally regulated. To determine the underlying molecular mechanisms of CD8 gene regulation we cloned the murine CD8 gene locus from genomic **libraries** and analyzed this region for deoxyribonuclease (**DNase I**) **hypersensitive** sites (HSS). Here we report, using transgenic mice, deletion analysis of one of the identified clusters of **DNase I hypersensitivity**, consisting of three **DNase I**-HSS and located in the intergenic region between the CD8alpha and CD8beta genes. Our data show that at least two of the DNase I-HSS constituting this cluster are individually sufficient to direct CD8alpha or heterologous transgene expression to the mature CD8 single-positive T cell subset and that this expression coincides temporally with the appearance of positively selected T cells.  
 L10 ANSWER 12 OF 27 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 1998:92828 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199800092828  
 TI Molecular cloning and characterization on the far upstream area of the chicken alpha-globin gene domain including apparent regulatory element of the domain level.  
 AU Yudinkova, E. S.; Lagar'kova, M. A.; Razin, S. V.  
 CS Inst. Gene Biol., Russ. Acad. Sci., Moscow Russia  
 SO Doklady Akademii Nauk, (Sept., 1997) Vol. 356, No. 3, pp. 407-408.  
 ISSN: 0869-5652.  
 DT Article  
 LA Russian

=> s greaves?/au and cell/jt  
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      11449 CELL/JT
      (CELL/JT)
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L12 4 GREAVES?/AU AND CELL/JT

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=> d 1-4 ti
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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN  
TI Loops, lineage, and leukemia.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN  
TI Human CD2 3'-flanking sequences confer high-level, T cell-specific, position-independent gene expression in transgenic mice.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN  
TI The beta-globin dominant control region activates homologous and heterologous promoters in a tissue-specific manner.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN  
TI Position-independent, high-level expression of the human beta-globin gene in transgenic mice.

```
=> d 2 bib ab
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L12 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 89168449 MEDLINE  
DN 89168449 PubMed ID: 2564317  
TI Human CD2 3'-flanking sequences confer high-level, T cell-specific, position-independent gene expression in transgenic mice.  
AU Greaves D R; Wilson F D; Lang G; Kioussis D  
CS Laboratory of Gene Structure and Expression, National Institute for Medical Research, London, England.  
SO CELL, (1989 Mar 24) 56 (6) 979-86.  
Journal code: 0413066. ISSN: 0092-8674.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 198905  
ED Entered STN: 19900306  
Last Updated on STN: 19950206  
Entered Medline: 19890509  
AB We have localized a set of T cell-specific DNAase I hypersensitive sites in the 3'-flanking region of the human CD2 gene. A 5.5 kb BamHI-XbaI fragment containing these DNAase I hypersensitive sites conferred efficient, copy number-dependent, T cell-specific expression of a linked human CD2 minigene, independent of the position of integration in the transgenic mouse genome. When linked to the mouse Thy-1.1 gene or the human beta-globin gene, this fragment conferred the same T cell-specific expression, independent of its orientation. These results suggest that this flanking region is both necessary and sufficient for full

tissue-specific activation of homologous and heterologous genes in transgenic mice.